

The Farmington Times AND HERALD.

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NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Records of a City.

In the case of L. W. Scott against the City of Marshall the court of appeals held that a city has a right to prescribe the material of which sidewalks are to be made and the law gives it the authority to condemn sidewalks that may have previously been laid. Scott built a brick sidewalk in front of his dwelling in 1878. He also planted trees and shrubs in front of the grade of the street, passed an ordinance calling for artificial stone sidewalks and its regulations were such that the cutting of the trees in front of Scott's residence were made necessary. Scott objected and brought suit for damages in the local court. He was victorious and the city appealed to the appellate division, which reversed the decision of the lower court and instructed that judgment be entered in favor of the city.

Missouri's 24th Prize.

The first official list of Missouri awards at the world's fair now being printed in the last edition of the "State of Missouri," edited by Walter Williams for the Missouri world's fair commission, shows that Missouri received more awards and prizes than was shown in previous official lists. Without including the prizes given Missouri business firms, corporations or individuals, the number of prizes awarded Missouri aggregate 2437. Of these 55 were grand prizes, 195 gold medals, 45 silver medals and 379 bronze medals. The highest number of grand prizes was in education, where 26 were awarded. Of the total number of educational awards 44 went to the state university.

Who Drunkards Are.

The bill introduced in the house by Mr. Gilmore of Shannon, passed by a vote of 108 to 10. It defines who are habitual drunkards, provides measures declaring them such, and for the appointment of guardians and care of persons adjudged to be habitual drunkards. One of the provisions of the bill is that any person declared to be a habitual drunkard, incapable of managing his own business affairs or unfit to care for or support his family, the probate judge shall appoint a guardian or curator, who shall have charge of any estate of which the drunkard may be possessed under the same provisions as provided for insane or mentally incompetent persons.

The In Prison Funds.

Attorney General Hailley, rendered an opinion to the board of the penitentiary, in which he holds that the earnings of the penitentiary for the past month amounting to \$60,000, which has been paid into the state treasury, is not subject to the state treasury, but is the property of the penitentiary and the earnings of the penitentiary shall be paid into the treasury of the penitentiary and the earnings of the penitentiary shall be paid into the treasury of the penitentiary.

Excessive Action Made Illegal.

Missouri laws directed at "excessive action" in the form of a bill, passed by a vote of 108 to 10. The bill provides that any person who shall directly or indirectly practice the driving of a vehicle between persons or between persons and corporations, or who shall practice collecting claims against any person or corporation for the purpose of inducing the institution of suits or suits shall be deemed to have committed common barratry.

A Place for Vandiver.

Representative Vandiver of Missouri, who managed the campaign of Gov. Fisk and was himself defeated for re-election to congress, has repeatedly stated that he is not an applicant for any position in the state in the gift of the governor. Mr. Vandiver will accept a state appointment if recommended by the governor and it is believed that he will ultimately be appointed superintendent of insurance.

Students of the Young Men's Christian association of Missouri university have received notice from the administrators of the estate of Hiram Costello, of St. Charles, that \$10,000 was left the association by Mr. Costello, to be applied towards the erection of a Young Men's Christian association building there.

Catholic Seminary Burned.

Loretta seminary at Webster Groves, near St. Louis, was destroyed by fire. There were 50 students, all girls, and ten sisters in the building when the flames were discovered, but the coolness of the sisters in charge of the institution and the perfection of the fire drill enabled all of them to get out in safety.

In the Store 48 Years.

Dr. W. B. Tetz, who is dead at Lexington, conducted a drug store there 48 years ago. He was born at Booneville 71 years ago.

Prohibits Gambling in Football.

The house passed the bill by a vote of 91 to 20 introduced by Brockus, of Topeka, to prohibit gambling on football, basketball and other athletic games.

Too Much Landman.

Mrs. J. H. Brown, wife of a druggist at Duwenee, died from the effects of an overdose of laudanum taken to relieve toothache.

Returned Courthouse Unsafe.

The Ray county courthouse at Ribblesdale is so badly condemned as unsafe that it is to be removed.

STANDARD OIL WIELDS BIG CLUB

Shuts Down Work in Oil Fields of Kansas, Discharging One Thousand Men.

SAID TO BE RETALIATION FOR ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION.

A Report From the East That a Blow Will be Struck at Every Industry in the State—Not Another Cent Invested Until State Changes Its Policy.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 11.—The Standard Oil Co. has shut down all work in the Kansas field, laying off indefinitely 1,000 men.

The order went into effect at a stroke last night.

Hereafter only enough oil will be taken to supply the Neodesha and Kansas City refineries, which will be about 10,500 barrels a day.

Last month the average runs were 2,000 barrels a day.

The order came as a vast surprise, and is an attempt to affect action by the Kansas legislature. It will paralyze the field work.

There can be no question that the action is the reply of the trust to the Kansas senate, which has passed bills for the installment of a state refinery competition with the Rockefeller trust.

Advices from the east are to the effect that the Rockefeller forces propose a strike at the root of every industry in Kansas, which they can in any detrimental manner affect. The members of the legislature, particularly of the senate, which has been most active in furthering legislation to aid the commonwealth of the state, are being urged to drop in their determination not to be budgeted from their original purpose, and say the latest act of Standard Oil will only maintain the status of the proposed state refinery.

Hasty conferences were called among the legislators when the news of the trust became known, but no action was taken. It is believed that nearly all the other companies will contest payment.

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A WIFE MURDERER HANGED

Samuel W. McCue, Ex-Mayor of Charlottesville, Va., Executed.

He Left a Statement With His Spiritual Advisers Acknowledging Justice of His Sentence.

Charlottesville, Va., Feb. 11.—Samuel W. McCue, former mayor of this city, was hanged at 7:30 a. m. for the murder of his wife Sunday, September 4, 1904.

Immediately after the execution, McCue's three spiritual advisers gave out the following signed statement: "Samuel W. McCue stated this morning in my presence, and requested us to make public, that he did not wish to leave this world with suspicion resting on any human being other than himself, that he alone was responsible for the deed, impelled to it by an evil power beyond his control, and that he recognized his sentence as just."

When the condemned man took leave of his children at night, he was extremely affecting. He wept, fondled and kissed each of them again and again, telling them to be good children, to do good and to meet him in heaven.

Gov. Montague experienced the most touching scene of his official life in declining to yield to little Ruby McCue's earnest appeal for her father's life. He said he was not prepared for her visit. She left the governor with tears streaming from her eyes. Executive Clerk Hinger was weeping, and not a man of the half dozen in the ante-room brighter which the child passed after leaving the governor convulsed his emotion. She and the other McCue children were kept away from Charlottesville all day.

A surprise was sprung on insurance men when the local agent of the Standard Oil Co. announced that McCue's policy for \$10,000 on which he had paid \$2,397 in annual premiums, would not be contested, but be paid on proof of death by the hand of justice or otherwise.

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TOWNSEND RATE BILL PASSES HOUSE.

Congressman DeArmond of Missouri Points Out Defects—Says Bill Will Not Correct Errors.

What is known as the Esch-Townsend bill to regulate rates and strengthen the decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, agreed upon and reported to the National House of Representatives by the Republican members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, passed that body on the 16th inst., by a vote of 326 to 17.

The minority of the committee agreed upon what is known as the Dacey bill, which was offered as a substitute, but was defeated by a vote of 186 to 151.

After its defeat a majority of the Democrats then voted for the Esch-Townsend bill as the best that could be done with a Republican House.

Congressman DeArmond in supporting the Democratic measure said that the Esch-Townsend bill by no means comes up to the recommendation of the President, and in the course of an able speech pointed out some of the defects of the latter, as follows:

It is a bill singularly lacking in a great many of the things which ought to be in this legislation, if there be occasion for legislation. It by no means comes up to the recommendation of the President.

The mere fact that it does not do it is not a ground of criticism, but we are proceeding in this legislation upon the theory that the recommendations of the President are well founded in fact and in experience, and that this Congress, in its legislation upon the subject, ought to heed them. I believe that is true, and this Congress is not heeding them.

This Congress is doing that which it may be possible for it to do, but it is not doing that which it ought to do. It is not doing that which it ought to do.

Where do you find it in this bill, reported by the majority, a provision for correcting what is popularly denominated the private car abuse? Nowhere. How about the terminal abuse, the side-track abuse, the little spur road abuse? The bill has not the remedy for any of these and other abuses—not even the germ of it. It does not exist; it is not there.

Does anybody suppose that in the construction of this law the courts will be swift and eager and searching to find in the law correct measures which the authors of the law themselves cannot now point out or find in it, did not lodge in it, purposely refrained from lodging in it? That is to expect what the history of this country and the history of legislation upon this subject by no means warrant.

What about the rate to be made by the commission? Shall it continue in force until or unless set aside by a court to which the question may go? The reputed author of this measure, the gentleman whose name is attached to it as the person who introduced it after it had been agreed upon in committee, and when interrogated upon that point in the course of his remarks at the opening of this discussion, that he thought it would be found in the bill. He thought the provision was broad enough to cover that; he thought that when the rate is made by the commission that rate will be the rate in force until or unless a court of proper jurisdiction set it aside. Asked where he finds it, he replied, in the first section.

Turn to the first section and you will not find it, and the courts will not find it; it is not there, and it was not intended to put it there.

Now, then, if the purpose be to provide that after this commission shall have fixed a rate that rate shall be the rate, the legal, lawful, enforceable, enforced rate, until or unless there be a change by judicial decision, how easy would be the task of embodying that pregnant thought and intention in the bill in such a way that no construction could weaken it, that no misunderstanding could be blurted enough to eliminate it? Not doing that is conclusive evidence that the gentlemen design not to do it.

They make no provision either upon the question of whether this commission is to be clothed with power to raise rates as well as to lower rates. I, for one, am opposed to granting to the commission the power to raise rates, and I am in favor of granting to them the power to lower rates. Somebody may suggest that that is unfair and partial. I do not think so.

What is the object of empowering this commission to do anything with the rates? What is the object or purpose of having this commission at all? To protect the public—not to protect the railroads, not to protect the stockholders of the railroads.

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